

New York, July 13.—Silver, 82 7-8c; lead, \$5.50; spelter, \$9.00; copper, \$25.00@29.00.

WEATHER—Utah: Thunder Showers Tonight or Friday; Cooler in North Portion Friday.

Entente Allies' Offensive Only Beginning Germany's Foes to Continue Indefinitely

ALL TALK OF ENDING THE WAR ON ANTE-BELLUM STATUS QUO ENDED

North Sea Battle Adds New Impetus to German "War Party" and Pacificists See Small Hope of Early Peace—Another Year of Hostilities Predicted—Central Powers Will Disregard Desires of Neutral Nations—All German Confident Armies Can Not Be Beaten or Resources Exhausted.

STRONG FEELING AGAINST UNITED STATES

Gloomy Report on European War Situation Made by Rev. Dr. Charles F. Aked, American Delegate to Neutral Conference in Stockholm.

Stockholm, June 21.—(Correspondence of The Associated Press).—Regardless of the decision history will record as to the victor and vanquished in the great North sea fight of May 31 and June 1, there is no denying the fact that the battle brought a sudden stiffening to the so-called "war party" in Germany. All talk of Germany being willing to end the war on a basis of the ante-bellum status quo ended.

It is being given out now in neutral Europe that Germany will require "a slight rectification of her frontier at the expense of Belgium." It is further asserted that it will be necessary for the central powers to keep a strip of Serbia in order that the railway to Constantinople shall always run through "friendly country." Germany always has maintained that her colonies should be returned to her. It is now added that there must be compensation for German losses in the Congo. Something also must be done, it is stated, "to keep Belgium free from being the vital state of England."

The Rev. Dr. Charles Aked of San Francisco, one of the American delegates to the neutral conference for continuous mediation sitting in Stockholm, was in Berlin on a mission of peace at the time of the North sea fight. It is commonly reported he was there by invitation of the German government. At any rate he seems to have had no difficulty in obtaining audiences from most of the higher officials. The peace conference had entertained the hope that Germany would outlive peace terms of a character so extremely moderate as to command immediate respect in all the neutral countries, thus bringing about a public opinion to which belligerents eventually would have to listen.

Gloomy Report Made.
Dr. Aked brought back a very gloomy report. There seemed to be no thought anywhere that the war would end within another year. The new statement of peace terms that would be demanded by the new "war party," coupled with the governmental announcement that peace could be had only upon a basis of consideration for the military situation of the opposing armies and without consideration of the fact that the war appears to have resulted even the most ardent of the peace advocates abiding in the Swedish capital. Just a short while before the naval battle the German element in Stockholm was proclaiming the fact that Germany was willing to bring hostilities to a close and to evacuate occupied territory in exchange for captured German colonies overseas.

Neutral Nations to be Suggested.
Dr. Aked is said to have suggested to officials in Berlin that the neutral nations would not look with favor upon German retention of any of Belgium and to have received the answer: "The neutral nations are not going to dictate to the 120,000,000 of the central powers. We have bought the lands of Belgium with our blood. Germany must be protected against future attack. Shall we give back all we have won at such great cost? Shall we give up the valuable coal and iron lands of France now in our hands? As to Serbia and Montenegro they have had their lesson, I hope. We will leave Austria to deal with them."

Time Not Ripe for Peace.
Even the extreme pacifists in Germany are said to have told the emissaries from the neutral conference that the time was not ripe for overtures of peace. Irrespective of the conflicting claims of victory it was said the naval fight had lengthened the war by twelve months at least. The only thing the pacifists could do was to wait for the right moment and seize it when it came.

Germans Are Confident.
Dr. Aked reported to the conference that he found everywhere in Germany the conviction that the German armies cannot be beaten in the field and that the allies cannot exhaust German resources. Money and men seemed to be plentiful, he said, and an American living in Berlin asserted there were hundreds of thousands of men, trained to the minute, who had not yet seen any firing line. Extremists of the "war party" were most confident in their military claims. They asserted that they had no fear of the English or Russian armies because of their deficiency in trained officers.

Strong Feeling Against U. S.
It is said Dr. Aked found very little

sentiment favoring the United States as a mediator agent. There is a strong feeling in Germany against the United States, engendered partly by the submarine controversy.

Dr. Aked interviewed in Germany a number of men who last July issued a protest against the suggested annexation of Belgium. This protest described annexation as "a political blunder fraught with grave consequences and calculated to strengthen but fatally to weaken the German empire," and further stated:

"We subscribe to the principle that the policy of annexation in the case of the peoples accustomed to political independence is to be rejected."

Some Moderate Men in Germany.
"This utterance is a voice that nothing can silence," said Dr. Aked. "But, of course, these moderate men are not the only men of influence in Germany and will not have matters their own way when it comes to a settlement. Between the moderate men and the war party there is constant strife. The continuance of the war, the nature and conduct of the war are issues sharply drawn between a 'better Germany' and the 'war party.' It is really of more importance to the world as to which of these parties shall win in Germany, than the more popular question of who will be victorious in the trenches. If the jingoes win, the world will have to deal with a very different Germany—a Germany 'flushed with victory' and uncompromising in her triumphs, or else the world must look with anguish upon years of fiercer war while the best fruits of civilization are utterly destroyed."

Dr. Aked said he found much to encourage him, however, as to Germany's possible attitude after the war toward arbitration "as a law above the sword."

GEN. PERSHING SENDS REPORT

Mexicans Very Friendly Since Crisis Between Country and United States Seems Averted.

RAINY SEASON IS ON

Embargo on Food and Clothing Lifted—War Munitions Order Remains Unchanged.

Washington, July 13.—General Pershing reported today that it was generally believed by Mexicans and foreigners along the line of communication of his expedition that a crisis between the United States and Mexico had been averted and this brought about a new friendly relationship between the Americans and Mexicans.

"Mexicans in this vicinity and along the railroad" the dispatch said, "are reported very friendly toward Americans in the last few days. It is generally believed that trouble between the United States and Mexico has been averted. The rainy season is on in earnest, heavy rains being reported from the various stations along the line during the last few days. Will report within a day or two effects of rain upon roads and general prospects regarding road maintenance."

Customs collectors along the border have been instructed upon request of the state department to permit railroad rolling stock to enter Mexico, for equitable exchange of cars. For every car permitted to enter Mexico, the order stipulates, a car from Mexico shall enter American territory.

The collectors also are instructed not to interfere further with shipments of food and clothing into Mexico. It is understood, however, that the present method of handling war munitions destined to points beyond the border shall continue in force until further notice.

WILSON DEMANDS STRICT LOYALTY

Foreigners Becoming U. S. Citizens Must Maintain Absolute Allegiance to Adopted Country.

MUST TEACH ALIENS

Native-born Americans Must Set Example and Not Boast Too Much of Superiority.

Washington, July 13.—President Wilson told a citizenship convention here today that the American government must insist that foreigners becoming citizens remain loyal even if they are not pleased with the way affairs are conducted. Loyalty means nothing, he said, unless it is coupled with self-sacrifice. He added that Americans cannot teach loyalty unless they practice it.

The president discussed at length the problem of Americanizing foreign-born citizens. His words were enthusiastically applauded by a large gathering of men and women educators interested in the instruction of new citizens meeting here under the auspices of the Naturalization Bureau of the Labor Department. He praised the objects of the convention saying it was not fair to allow multitudes of people from foreign lands to come into this nation without giving them intimate instruction which will show them the objects of America.

Native-born Americans were warned by the president to examine themselves carefully to see whether they have burning in them the true light of America which they expect to show to those foreigners.

Foreign travel was suggested as the best cure for those inclined to boast too much of the superiority of America.

U-BOAT'S VISIT CAUSES CONCERN

State Department Sees Probable Complications If Deutschland Should Be Sunk in Atlantic by Allies.

Washington, July 13.—Although the contention of the British and French embassies that the German submarine Deutschland at Baltimore is a potential warship has had little weight at the state department in view of the department's information that the vessel is purely a merchant ship, officials today said that other bothersome questions might arise in connection with the undersea boat's visit.

Already, it was said, consideration is being given to a suggestion that the government should withhold news of the boat's sailing to prevent information reaching the allies. The department is concerned too, as to the boat's treatment if discovered by enemy cruisers in the Atlantic. Under the ruling that the vessel is a merchant craft the state department could not countenance its sinking in violation of international law.

GEN. ENRIQUEZ IN MEXICO CITY

Gormer Civil Governor of Chihuahua and Three Carranza Officers Said to Have Been Executed.

Chihuahua, Mexico, July 13.—General Ignacio Enriquez, formerly civil governor of Chihuahua, who has been in Mexico City for some time in conference with General Carranza, has not left that city according to a message received today by General Jacinto Trevino.

Rumors had been spread in the last few days that General Enriquez and three other Carranza officers were taken from a train by Villistas while on their way here and executed.

General Trevino today denied that the Villistas had succeeded in capturing a military train of the de facto government.

Plyers have been patented by an Illinois inventor to split insulations and remove it from the wires neatly.

HOT FIGHTING ONLY BEGINNING

Present Intense Bombardment to Continue Indefinitely Great Change in Military Situation.

London, July 13, 5:15 p. m.—The entente allied offensive on the western front is only in its beginning, declared Premier Asquith today, in announcing in the house of commons that the government had decided to ask workers to forego their August holidays because of the demand for munitions in France. He expressed conviction that the workmen would co-operate in this plan so as to make it plain to Great Britain's foes that the offensive in its present intensity of bombardment and assault would if necessary be "continued indefinitely."

"That offensive," he continued, "is only in its beginning and it necessarily requires for its success a continuous supply of munitions of all kinds. From the success achieved we have been able to gauge the paramount necessity of avoiding even the slightest risk of restriction of the use of munitions in the field, not merely in the weeks immediately before us but until our objective is achieved. There must be no slackening of the output even for a moment."

DEADLY DISEASE GREATLY FEARED

Epidemic of Infantile Paralysis Will Become More Serious as Summer Progresses.

Watertown, N. Y., July 13.—Dr. H. L. Shaw, head of the division of children hygiene, New York state health department, said today that he feared the epidemic of infantile paralysis in New York state would grow more serious.

"I do not wish to be an alarmist," said Dr. Shaw, "but in all past epidemics the disease has become more virulent as the summer progresses. August and September are the worst months."

The speaker said that the disease could not be traced to a milk supply and that the only point of entry was the nose. Flies may be carriers as well as human beings, he said.

Deaths Are Increasing.

New York, July 13.—A slight decrease in the number of new cases and a marked increase in the number of deaths during the last twenty-four hours in the epidemic of infantile paralysis was shown in the daily bulletin issued by the department of health at noon today. During the twenty-four hours preceding 10 o'clock this morning 24 children died from the disease and there were 11 new cases in the greater city.

Since the beginning of the epidemic on June 26, 1157 children have been stricken with the disease and there have been 311 deaths or a mortality rate of more than 20 per cent.

ANNIE BESANT IS BARRED OUT

London, July 13, 1:25 a. m.—Mrs. Annie Besant, one of the leaders of the movement for home rule for India, has been prohibited under the Dose of India Act from entering the Bombay presidency, says a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company from Bombay.

Mrs. Annie Besant was elected president of the Theosophical Society of London in 1907. She has made several lectures tours in America. Her activities in the Indian home rule movement have not been generally reported in this country.

JOHN H. CLARKE FOR JUSTICE

Washington, July 13.—John H. Clarke, United States district judge at Cleveland, Ohio, was understood today to be the probable choice of President Wilson for the seat on the supreme court made vacant by the resignation of former Justice Hughes.

White House officials said Judge Clarke was being carefully considered.

In addition to Judge Clarke, Judge J. T. Jenks of the New York supreme court and Morgan J. O'Brien of New York are said to be under consideration.

DREADNOUGHTS SUNK IN FIGHT

British Claim Positive Proof of Sinking Great German Ships in Jutland Battle.

Washington, July 13.—An admiralty cablegram to the British embassy here says that positive proof has been found that the two great German dreadnoughts, Kaiser and Kronprinz, were sunk by torpedoes during the battle of Jutland and that they now have been added to the official British list of German ships destroyed.

The Kaiser was of 24,700 tons displacement and carried ten 12-inch, fifty caliber guns. The Kronprinz carried ten 12-inch, forty-five caliber guns. She displaced 25,525 tons.

SEVEN KILLED BY EXPLOSION

Ammonia Tanks in Brooklyn Butcher Shop Blow Up and Building Is Destroyed.

New York, July 13.—Seven persons were reported killed and a number of persons injured by an explosion of an ammonia tank in a Brooklyn butcher shop today. The building in which the butcher shop was located collapsed burying the occupants beneath it. The work of digging the bodies out of the ruins proceeded slowly. An hour after the explosion it was estimated that between 20 and 30 persons had been taken to hospitals, some of them fatally injured.

Ambulances and firemen were rushed to the scene and the work of extricating the victims from the ruins of the building was begun. It was said there were five employees and about that number of customers in the butcher shop when the explosion occurred. The top floor of the three story building was unoccupied.

ORPET DEFENSE REVIEWS CASE

Attorney Potter Defends Alleged Murderer's Witnesses and Discrepancies in Their Testimony.

Waukegan, Ill., July 13.—The final scenes in the long drawn out trial of Will H. Orpet, former university student charged with the murder of Marion Lambert in Helm's woods last February began to materialize today with the assurance that in all probability the end of the case would be reached by Saturday night. At least it was believed that the jury would begin its deliberations by that time.

Waukegan, Ill., July 13.—Resuming his argument for the defense today, in the case of William H. Orpet, charged with the murder of Marion Lambert, Attorney Ralph F. Potter defended the integrity of his own witnesses, particularly H. J. Carlin, the investigator. The state insisted that Carlin persuaded state witnesses to change their testimony. Not one word of proof had been brought against the investigator, Potter said.

The attorney then turned to Josephine Davis, who spent the night with Marion on February 8, the day before the latter's death. At the inquest and to state's officers Miss Davis said Marion was happy, never made a threat of suicide, and never cried. "I was angry at Orpet for what he did to Marion; I thought him guilty and wanted to say things that would hurt him," Josephine said in her testimony. "I talked to my mother and gradually it dawned on me that I had no right to act that way."

Mr. Potter said that no one could disbelieve this open confession of Josephine's. A mere girl, he said, she found that her words had a weight more serious than she had realized. Her feeling in spite had led her into a great wrong, the lawyer said, and she purged her soul of it on the stand.

DIES UNDER ANESTHETIC

Provo, July 12.—Floyd, the 11-year-old son of James A. Redden, Fifteenth East and Fourth North streets, died this afternoon at the Provo General hospital from paralysis of the heart, due to an anesthetic which was being administered preparatory to performing a minor operation. Several doctors were present and all was done that was possible to resuscitate the boy.

GERMAN GUNS CONTINUE HEAVY BOMBARDMENT OF VERDUN FRONT

Two Surprise Attacks Delivered on Northern and Eastern Sectors of French Line Fail—Heavy Artillery Duels Are in Progress Throughout Battle Area—Situation Unchanged—Aeroplanes on Both Sides Keep Up Constant Work—British Drive Off Hostile Aviators

GERMANS SURROUND RUSS IN GALICIA

Berlin, July 13, via London, 5:55 p. m.—German troops under command of General Count von Bothmer by an encircling counter-attack have driven back the Russian forces which had pushed forward in the region northwest of Buczacz in Galicia, says the German official statement issued today. The Germans took 400 prisoners.

London, July 13, 3:22 p. m.—Fighting continues at various points along the battle front in the region of the river Somme in France, but there has been no change in the situation on any part of the British line, says an official statement issued by the British war office this afternoon. Attempts by the Germans to raid trenches west of Wyszchaete and south of La Bassee canal were frustrated.

London, July 13, 12:05 p. m.—The recovery of the Russian armies since their defeats of last year and the apparently inexhaustible supplies of guns and ammunition with which they are provided, continues to be a source of wonder to military writers. At least, six great armies are engaged against the Austro-Germans on Russia's western front. All of them are using great quantities of ammunition, even those not definitely on the offensive.

Grand Duke Resumes Offensive.

The forces under Grand Duke Nicholas in Armenia and Persia have been fighting vigorously against the Turks for months. Meanwhile the armies directly south of the Pinsk marshes are fighting a battle with the Austro-German forces of General von Linsingen along the line of the Stokhod river.

The statement which was timed at 2 p. m. today says: "Heavy artillery duels were in progress in certain sectors of the battle area since the last report and fighting continued at various points on the front, but there was no change in the situation on any part of our line."

"West of Wyszchaete and south of La Bassee canal the enemy attempted to raid our trenches but he was driven off in each case."

"Despite unfavorable weather our aeroplanes have been constantly at work. Hostile machines were active but all their attacks on our aeroplanes operating over the German lines were driven off. One of our aeroplanes is missing."

Germans Bombarding Verdun.

Paris, July 13.—Noon.—There was no infantry fighting last night of importance on the Verdun or over the position of the Somme front held by the French, today's official report says. Intermitter artillery engagements occurred in the Somme sector. In the Vosges an attempt by the enemy to penetrate a salient of the German line in the vicinity of Pronnes and brought back some prisoners.

Surprise Attacks Made.

"In the Argonne two surprise attacks delivered by the enemy on the northern salient failed. At La Fille Morle we caused the explosion of a mine and then occupied the side of the crater."

"On the right bank of the Meuse there has been no infantry fighting. During the night, however, there was an intense bombardment in the sectors of Souville, Chenois and Lauffe. In the Vosges an attempt by the enemy upon one of our trenches after a spirited engagement with hand grenades."

Western Front Fighting.

Berlin, July 13, via London, 7:56 p. m.—The German official statement regarding the western front says:

"Artillery fire continued with great intensity. Yesterday, south of the Somme, the French met with no success in attacks which they several times began on both sides of Barleux and near and west of Eperlecques. They were compelled to turn back under our effective curtain of fire.

suffering the most sanguinary losses. "The British have established themselves in Contalmaison."

"East of the Meuse artillery fighting continues active. Infantry positions won have been consolidated. The number of prisoners has increased by 17 officers and 243 men and now stands at 50 officers and 2349 men."

"Near Freilingheim on La Bassee canal on La Fille Morle height east of Badonvillers and near Hiersbach, German patrol engagements were successful."

"North of Soissons a French biplane was compelled to land within our lines."

SOLDIERS KEPT ON THE ALERT

Bandit Band May Make Good Threat to Make Raid on American Territory.

Columbus, N. M., July 13.—In anticipation of the small bandit band in the San Simon valley, Arizona, making good its threat to raid American territory, Colonel Sikes in charge of the border patrol has ordered cavalry line riders in the San Simon district near the New Mexico-Arizona boundary to be on the alert.

A fleet of motor tricycles with machine guns mounted on them left here this morning "for somewhere on the border." It is presumed that these vehicles will be used along the frontier to reinforce cavalry patrols.

Mexican Garrison to Join Villistas.

San Antonio, Texas, July 13.—Information indicating that the garrison at Ojinaga, opposite Presidio, Texas, would join any considerable body of Villa's men moving northward instead of resisting them was received at General Funston's headquarters today. Many of the 700 men under Colonel Rojas commanding at Ojinaga formerly were in Villa's command.

Army officers here are convinced that Villa personally is directing rebel operations south and east of Chihuahua and that after attacking a force of the de facto government troops near Parral, he sent one detachment of his newly formed army north.

Troop movements in the Big Bend district and at other points along the border were begun today with the idea of tightening the patrol.

AGED PRESIDENT EMERITUS DIES

San Francisco, July 13.—Horace Davis, 86 years old, former president of the University of California, died here at midnight last night. Davis submitted to an operation earlier in the day in an attempt of doctors to save his life.

Davis was born in Worcester, Mass., and was a son of John D. Davis, a former governor of that state. He was president of the University of California from 1887 to 1890, and was a trustee of Leland Stanford University. He was a member of a number of learned societies. He married in 1875 the daughter of Rev. Thomas Starr King. Mrs. Davis died in 1909. Davis was one of the founders of the Sperry Flour company of this city. As a member of the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth congresses, he represented California at the national capital from 1877 to 1881. He is survived by one son.